

WILLIAMS, ARIZ.

Population, 2,500
Elevation, 6,750

RESOURCES

Lumbering Mining
Stockraising

The Williams News

THE NEWS JOB
PRINTING
IS UNEXCELLED

RAILROADS
Santa Fe Pacific
Grand Canyon
Saginaw Southern

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The People Should Select.

**Present Plan is Not Satisfactory.
Ellinwood Favors Primaries.**

"I am in favor of all the democrats in the counties in the territory holding primaries to nominate county officers, instead of holding mass conventions, as has heretofore been the practice," said E. E. Ellinwood, of the territorial democratic committee. "The idea is to have the people nominate the candidates for the various offices, instead of allowing the delegates to do it for them. This plan is considered much more satisfactory than holding conventions, which is generally more or less the victim of numerous schemers.

"With the primaries all jobbery will be done away with, and no man can cry fraud, or feel in the least disgruntled because the people of his party have seen fit to select another man. Take for instance the sheriff's race, on which the race for the other offices hinge. With the convention plan, as has heretofore been the practice, the candidates for the other offices will try to make up a slate with that of the sheriff, little attention being paid to that of the other offices, and at the convention the delegate favoring this ticket will be selected. The delegates will go to the general county convention and do the same thing. The plan has never been worked successfully, as the defeated candidates feel at times that the popular will of the people has been diverted and that the greatest schemer has won. This feeling can be done away with by adopting the Crawford county primary plan. This law provides for the holding of primary elections just the same as a general election, and the result is exactly the same—the popular will controls. Furthermore, by the adoption of this plan an enthusiasm will be created which will be very helpful to the nominees in the election.

"This plan was unanimously recommended by the territorial convention at its last meeting, and has been discussed by a number of the leading democrats. I would like to see the law put into practice here, as it would result in more harmony in the ranks and the contest for the general election would be with much greater success. It is probable that I will make this suggestion to the various county committees in my official capacity

as chairman of the territorial committee."

The Crawford county primary plan mentioned by Chairman Ellinwood is as follows:

CRAWFORD PRIMARY PLAN.

1. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and subject to the action of said primary elections.

2. The voters belonging to the democratic party in each ward, town or precinct, shall meet on the day designated by the democratic party committee at the place named for holding the election, and at the hour named in the call, proceed to elect the usual number of election officers, provided they are not named in the call. After the polls are opened, the candidates announced as aforesaid, shall be balloted for. The name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, and no person shall be allowed to vote more than once for each office. The poll lists and ballots shall be preserved and returned with the return of each district. Every person claiming to be a democrat who voted for the democratic candidates at the last preceding election at which he voted, and declares his intention to support candidates nominated at such primary election, shall be entitled to vote, and every person challenged or whose vote is doubted by any election officer, shall be sworn as to the qualifications aforesaid, and his oath shall be returned with the return of said district. Any person entitled to cast his first vote at the succeeding general election shall be entitled to vote on pledging himself to support the ticket nominated at such primary election.

3. After the polls are closed, the election board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate has received and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the judges and inspector and attested by the clerks. It shall be the duty of the persons acting as the election board of said primary election as soon as the count is completed in each district, to make a public announcement of the result, and also to post upon the door of

the election house a statement signed by the election officers, showing the votes received by each candidate voted for at said election.

4. The inspector and one of the clerks appointed by the inspector of each polling district, shall meet at the court house or place named in the call for said election, on the third day following the primary election, at 1 o'clock p.m., having the certified returns and list of voters, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office, as shown by said certified returns, shall be declared the regular nominee of the democratic party. Whenever any return from any district shall show any more votes, exclusive of the number of persons casting their first ballot at such election, than were cast by the district for the last preceding democratic candidate for delegate for congress, such excess shall be deducted from such return, said deductions to be taken pro rata from the vote returned from the district for the respective candidates for each office at said primary election.

5. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the return inspectors shall proceed to ballot for a choice, the person having the highest number of votes to be nominated.

6. The convention of return inspectors shall have the power to reject all fraudulent votes from the returns of any district, and where fraud has been committed or allowed by the board of election of such a nature or extent that it is impossible to determine the true vote of a district, the convention may reject altogether the return from such district.

7. It shall be the duty of the convention of inspectors to select the county committeemen, provided said committeemen are not elected by said primary election.

8. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the county committee to issue a call for the primary election in pursuance of the action of the county committee, to print and distribute blanks and returns, poll lists and oaths, as required by the above rules.—Phoenix Democrat.

The Statehood Bill.

Washington, June 25.—The senate today agreed to make the omnibus statehood bill unfinished business for the 10th day of the next session of congress, and Senator Quay has withdrawn his motion for immediate consideration of the bill. The democrats accepted this arrangement.

By Way of Panama.

"The action of the senate means that a canal will be constructed. I wanted it constructed by the Nicaragua route, because I think that route the best. If it could not be by the Nicaragua, however, I would gladly accept the Panama. The great question is a canal; the question of routes is secondary. The people demand a canal. I think they would have preferred the Nicaragua canal, but I feel satisfied they would be glad to have the Panama."

That is the noble language of Senator Morgan of Alabama, the man who has all along been the acknowledged leader of the Nicaragua canal enterprise, and who has devoted twenty years of his life to that purpose, says the Los Angeles Herald.

It is reported that informal poll of the house shows nearly a two-thirds majority in favor of accepting the senate canal bill. If that is correct the Panama bill will be enacted and the matter will then be passed up to the president. If he succeeds in securing a good title from the French company and a satisfactory treaty with the Columbian government, a canal by the Panama route will be assured. In case of failure in these respects the canal will be constructed on the Nicaragua route.

Favor the Sheepmen.

In the United States District Court at San Francisco, June 24, Judge De Haven granted the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of the United States against Peter Camou, following the decision of District Judge Welborn of Los Angeles in a similar case brought before him in 1900. Camou was charged with violating the regulations of the interior department which prohibits the pasturing of sheep on the federal forest reserves and provides a punishment for those violating this regulation. In passing on the matter the court said:

"There is no law of congress making it an offense to pasture sheep upon forest reservations, and I fully concur in the opinion of Judge Welborn."

Three similar cases are now pending in the same court and Assistant United States Attorney Banning said that under this ruling it would be necessary to enter a nolle prosequi in each case. This will throw open the reserves to the sheepmen unless the forest guardians take the advice of Banning and immediately on learning that sheep are herding on the reservations, apply for an injunction. If a restraining order is not heeded, the herders and owners may then be punished for contempt of court.